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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The Rumanian Army, prior to 1946, was composed of four armies (five during World War II), and seven army corps. This included the following arms and services; Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Vânători de Munte (Mountain Infantry), Motorized-Mechanized Tanks, Engineers, Frontier Guards, Gendarmes, Airforce, Antiaircraft, and Administration. The corps of engineers was composed of bridge engineers, sappers, and communication engineers (signal corps).

2. The situation changed completely when the Communists seized power. The first blow came on 8 August 1946, when 25,000 officers and non-commissioned officers, the elite of the Rumanian Army were dismissed. For example, the commander of Campina Fifth Communication Regiment, Colonel Antache Ionescu was dismissed. Just as he was about to be promoted to general.

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3. General Ansoara Popescu, Minister of War, was also dismissed and succeeded by General Ion I. Ionescu, who is head of the army at the present (1954).

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4. Among many patriotic Rumanian regular army officers dismissed were, Army Corps General Ansoara Popescu (no relative of General Popescu mentioned later), his aide, Cavalry Lt Ion Zamfir Tein, Colonel Ion Tein, Colonel Ion Tein, Colonel Ion Tein, and Colonel Ion Tein. Many others were arrested, imprisoned, and deported.

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- 2 -

5. To deceive the Western Powers, important changes were made. For example, the seven Army Corps were dissolved and transformed into four army regions. The announced reduction of the army never took place. Instead, the number of soldiers was doubled. In 1947 a fifth army region was formed.
6. The present day chaotic situation in Rumania is greatly due to the deterioration of the army. Three Rumanian divisions, the Tudor Vladimirescu, the Maria Cloșca si Crisan, and the Vlad-Tepes, returned to Rumania from the USSR in 1944. These three divisions were thoroughly Communized and they infiltrated every unit of the army. They played a decisive role in the 1946 events.
7. The Communization of the three Rumanian divisions was done by torture, deportations, and promises. The Soviets promised the soldiers high army ranks, good social positions, and good government jobs. However, silly as this may sound, it worked with the simple minded. Former privates and orderlies were commissioned lieutenants, captains, and majors. Sergeants were made colonels and generals. The main purpose of the USSR was to have as many officers recruited from the ranks of these unqualified men as possible from the cadre of the new Rumanian Army. These militarily, intellectually, and morally unqualified officers now lead the Rumanian Army.
8. As soon as the three divisions arrived in Rumania, they occupied the infantry officers' school in Bucharest and made it their headquarters for RUP, that is, "Education, Culture, and Propaganda". The infantry school was transferred to Sibiu. When World War II ended in 1945, groups of from five to ten officers and non-coms were formed from among the members of the three returning divisions. These groups were planted in every regiment where they formed RUP bureaus. They kept their true mission a secret, which was simply to ascertain the real attitudes of the officers towards the USSR and the new Rumanian regime.
9. At first, [ ] made fun of these untrained and uneducated men, some of whom were unable to sign their own name. Nevertheless they continued to give lectures and soon began to undermine order and discipline. The lectures presented were all sent from RUP headquarters in Bucharest, without any words changed, and were delivered from seven to nine in the evenings and from six to eight evenings. During the question period, [ ] officers used to ask questions which the lecturers were unable to answer. As a result, they became the laughing stock in every regiment. To counteract this situation, Army headquarters, under General Rehmanes, ordered officers and enlisted men to attend separate lectures. 50X1-HUM
10. Occasionally, one [ ] officer managed to attend a lecture for enlisted men. They brought back the news that the troops were being misled and being indoctrinated by Communist propaganda. The theme of the lectures was to turn the troops against nationalism, overthrow the king, fight against Western Capitalism, and put Communists in important government posts. The lecturers also claimed that the provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina belonged to the USSR. 50X1-HUM
11. [ ] the lectures were pure lies. Two men, former privates in the Maria Cloșca si Crisan division. Lieutenants N. Mălăeș, and Ion Popescu. They claimed to have more power than any one else in the regiment. They openly defied regimental commander Colonel Popescu. Soon, the entire Campina Fifth Communications Regiment began to fear and feel the power of the two lieutenants. Out of 32 regular army officers in the regiment, 30 were dismissed on 8 May 1946. 50X1-HUM
12. The same condition prevailed in every regiment. Regular officers were dismissed and replaced by Communist officers. These came from Breaza, a camp near Campina, where the main training center was located. The Breaza Communist training camp was under the command of General (Ion) Popescu. (not related to General Popescu mentioned earlier) He was a former Lt Colonel in the Suceava Vinttori regiment, and was captured by the Soviets in 1941. In 1944 he returned with the Maria Cloșca si Crisan division with the rank of General. His aide was his son Lt Petri Popescu. [ ] Both Popescus were rabid Communists of long standing. 50X1-HUM

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13. In the reorganization begun in 1946, the army was divided into the following military regions:

Region I, Craiova  
 Region II, Bucharest  
 Region III, Timisoara-Caransebes  
 Region IV, Cluj  
 Region V, Moldavia

Each military region had two to three army corps in 1948. Each corps had three divisions. Each division had three infantry regiments, two artillery regiments, one cavalry regiment, one battalion of engineers, one communications company, one mechanized company, and one company of military police.

14. Vamatori de Munte divisions were organized as follows: A commanding general who commanded a division was supported by headquarters personnel consisting of a general of artillery, a general staff colonel, a general staff major (infantry), and a major who was chief of operations. The divisional table of organization consisted of two Vamatori de Munte brigades, composed of three to four battalions of regimental strength, two to three mountain "divisions" (with TO and equipment similar to artillery regiments), one battalion of mountain engineers, one mountain communications company, one cavalry reconnaissance company, one police company, one supply company, one motor transport company, one medical company, and one regimental supply train. The full strength of a division was 10 thousand men.

15. Regiments were organized as follows:

Commanding officer: Colonel  
 Regimental executive officer: Lieutenant-Colonel  
 Aide: Captain or Lieutenant

There were three to five battalions commanded by majors. Each battalion had three to four companies commanded by captains, each company had four platoons commanded by lieutenants or sublieutenants, and each platoon had four squads commanded by sergeants or master sergeants. A squad had 12 to 16 men. In addition, a regiment had a supply company, a motor transport company, a special company (communications, engineers), a reconnaissance company, a police platoon, a training office, commanded by a major, a mobilization office, commanded by a captain, an adjutant's office, commanded by a lieutenant, an administrative office, commanded by a lieutenant, an accounting office, commanded by a lieutenant, a supply office, commanded by a captain. It also had a carpenter shop under a master carpenter, a shoe and boot repair shop under a master shoemaker, a tailor shop under a sergeant major, a captain in charge of quarters, and a mess service.

16. Each Romanian soldier had a winter uniform including a cap, shirts, shorts, socks, jacket, trousers, overcoat, and boots. The uniforms were of wool and were made at the Central Military Tailoring Shops. He also wore issued a summer uniform of cotton of the same khaki color. The Romanian uniforms were indistinguishable from the Soviet uniforms and one could not tell a Soviet soldier from a Romanian. When they were worn out, the uniforms could be exchanged at the units' equipment store. They remained state property and had to be turned in when a soldier received his discharge. Loss of military equipment was severely punished by prison terms of several months and additional time in the army. Consequently uniforms were well cared for and were expected to be turned in in good condition so that they could be reused.

50X1-HUM

17. In the infantry the armament was as follows: A squad had one light machine gun and three submachine pistols with clips. Each soldier was armed with a "M" repeating rifle, manufactured by the Gajir Armament and Munitions Factory. A platoon had one heavy machine gun, four light machine guns, 12 submachine guns (Soviet) Mmalicher [redacted] or Capt Mmalicher (Romanian). A company had three to four "M" heavy machine guns, 16 "M" light machine guns, 48 submachine guns [redacted] Soviet or Romanian), and "M" repeating rifles. An infantry heavy weapons company had in addition a platoon or section of 81 mm mortars, plus three light 94 or 93 mm cannons. (An infantry regiment had a battalion composed of from three to four such companies.)

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

-4-

18. A Communications platoon was equipped with two or three "Standard" or "Siemens" telephones and a "six number" switchboard, that is six segments with a lighting system of six neon bulbs. They also had three to four rolls of light wire, 500 m long, and one roll 750 m long. Members of the communications units were screened with particular care and made to sign special oaths of secrecy, for they had to know the secret plans of all operations and the entire system of communications coded, telegraphic, wireless, etc., as well as the army coding system. Communications troops had priority to give orders for the destruction of all secret papers and equipment in case of any danger.
19. Each regiment had its own regimental train (kitchen, food, medical supplies) and ammunition column. It also had a column of horse-drawn vehicles and a column of motor vehicles (motor transport company).
20. An artillery regiment had three to four battalions. Each battalion had three companies, each company had four platoons, and each platoon had four squads. A squad was equipped with one gun, a platoon four, a company 16, and a battalion 40. The caliber varied, the largest was 120mm. Artillery regiments were also equipped with 35, 53, 71, 81, 120mm mortars, heavy and light machine guns, and had an anti-aircraft company.
21. Anti-aircraft regiments were equipped with guns of different calibers. Anti-aircraft squads or companies protect army, corps, or division headquarters, as well as important communications centers, bridges, ammunition dumps, oil refineries, etc.
22. Each soldier was responsible for his weapons, which had to be kept meticulously clean at all times and returned to the "armory service" when he received his discharge. However, machine guns, light machine guns, mortars, and cannons had to be turned in every night to the armory. Live ammunition was used only on the firing range. Soldiers were issued cartridges only on days of target practice. Obviously the Communists had little confidence in the soldiers they were training and preferred them to be unarmed in case of a revolt.

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